

The Colonization Herald

AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

VOL. I.—NEW SERIES.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1838.

NO. 34.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Managers of the Young Men's Colonization Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

In presenting this, our first annual report, it is becoming in us to say, that of the high sources of satisfaction afforded on a retrospect of the year, it is by no means the least to have found that our cause has recommended itself almost universally to the countenance of the church by whose name our society is distinguished; in proof of which, it is sufficient to state, that each of the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church stationed in the city and liberties, have cordially, on invitation, given us his name as ex-officio patron; and in no instance have we made an unsuccessful application for a church in which to hold our public meetings, or for advocates to present our cause before the people. And yet our returns for the year are not as favorable as might have been anticipated; doubtless to be attributed in some degree to the general embarrassment of business. At the same time, however, it cannot be said that we who were commissioned to give direction to the society's movements, have done what we could, or as much as we ourselves felt the importance of the cause to demand. And it is to be feared, that amidst the conflict of opinion upon this all exciting subject, too many are content to occupy neutral ground, from an indisposition to bestow the pains of a candid investigation. Convinced as we are, that our cause, like virtue, is but to be seen to be admired and embraced, every instance of neutrality is to be regretted, and regarded as a loss to ourselves that remains to be retrieved.

We number in all, three patrons who have paid one hundred dollars each, sixteen ex-officio patrons, two life-subscribers, one annual subscriber at five dollars, and about one hundred annual subscribers at one dollar. By reference to the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that the whole amount raised by subscription and donation, is \$521.28.

In January last, our first auxiliary society was formed. A committee was appointed from your board to wait upon the ladies and solicit their co-operation; and the ladies, willing to help us, and concluding that they could render us the most assistance by forming an auxiliary society, accordingly associated themselves together, under the title of the "Female Colonization Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, auxiliary to the Young Men's Colonization Society," &c. We have had no official returns from them, but are informed that they have about fifty subscribers, and are now in successful operation. We trust their example will be imitated. Of course we transferred over to them all our female subscribers; by which our own list was somewhat curtailed.

There have been several public meetings of the society held during the year, all of which were attended by large congregations. That especially held at Union Church in December, and which was adjourned to the second evening, will long be remembered for the interest awakened by the very able address of the Rev. Dr. Fisk, of Middletown University—by whose high and well merited reputation our cause is honored. At the meeting held at St. George's, a proposition was made, which, as it has failed of fulfillment, it is due to you and to ourselves to explain. It will be remembered that we there offered to furnish the Colonization Herald one year, gratuitously, to any individual who should become a subscriber to the society, and pay a year's subscription in advance. The faith upon which we made this offer, was an agreement entered into between the Agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and ourselves, by which we were to have one hundred copies of the Herald for one year, to be sent where we should direct, for sixty dollars—the sixty dollars to be paid out of that half of our society's funds reserved to us by our constitution, to be appropriated as we should think proper. But about the time of our proposal to you, it was resolved by the Managers of the State Society, under whose direction the paper was published, to enlarge it, and to publish it weekly, instead of semi-monthly, as it had been; and to raise the price from one to two dollars. We immediately appointed a committee to state to their agent how we stood committed. The committee could obtain nothing more than an offer of one hundred copies of the Herald for one hundred and fifty dollars; to which, as our subscription was but one dollar per annum, we did not feel at liberty to accede. As we had no intimation of a design to alter the paper, this explanation must remove any imputation of having held out inducements for obtaining subscribers, without sufficient probability that those inducements would be promptly met. The arrangement of the Parent Society with us, was a standing one with them; and was undoubtedly fulfilled in every instance, until the paper was altered.

Your Board, resolved upon making a more vigorous effort during the coming year, and believing that much might be accomplished through the instrumentality of an Agent, have accordingly appointed the Rev. J. J. Matthias, late Governor of Bassa Cove, as General Agent of the Society, with full power to travel as our representative; and to receive subscriptions and donations in our name. We find great pleasure in making this announcement, assured as we are that it will be received with the like satisfaction. We recommend him to the courtesy of our friends, and to that of the friends of colonization in general. He has long been known amongst us as an acceptable minister of the gospel, and a zealous supporter of the cause of African colonization; and as he has but recently arrived from the colonies with information of what he has witnessed for himself, he cannot but be eminently qualified for the appointment.

A correspondence with the colonies, by which we hope to obtain much direct information, has already been commenced; and we promise to lay before you, from time to time, any communications of importance we may receive. The subjoined letter will be read with interest. It is from Dr. Johnson, who went out as the physician to the colony at Bassa Cove, and who is now, in the absence of the Governor, in charge of the colony there, as Lieutenant Governor. As it cannot very well be curtailed or extracted from, we shall give it entire.

To the Rev. William H. Gilder, Corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Colonization Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BASSA COVE, April 27th, 1838.

Dear Sir—It is now nine months since I landed in Africa, and it will afford me pleasure to give you my views of the character of the country, and the circumstances and prospects of the colony. The period of my residence here has been as pleasant as any part of my life. The climate is exhilarating; nature in every department is profuse in supplying the means of human happiness, and we are at the same time gratified by the rapid and easy success of past efforts, and stimulated by the prospect of future attainments. I believe that many very erroneous ideas are commonly entertained of a tropical country and climate. "Distance gives" distortion "to the view," and every thing direful and hideous is attributed to them; such as oppressive heat, causing feelings of languishing, faintness and

prostration; terrific storms, with shocking explosions of electricity; desert, sandy plains, or terrific swamps, where vile and horrible reptiles live as closely congregated as in a menagerie; or at best such a forest of trees, bushes and rivers as is quite impenetrable, except by fire or steel, to all of which I am as great a stranger as before I came to Africa.

The year, as usual within the tropics, is divided into the dry and rainy seasons; the former of which occupies eight months. We have occasional showers in the "drys," and although our settlements of Bassa Cove and Edina are in the immediate vicinity of the sea, and the soil is very sandy, we do not suffer from drought as much as you do in Pennsylvania. The indigenous productions of the soil are of course perfectly adapted to the climate, and they continue through the "drys," in the freshness and beauty of spring. The direct rays of the sun are rather more powerful than in northern latitudes, but there is far less complaint of heat here, even by those lately from the north, than in Philadelphia. The evenings are as fine as can be imagined; the moon and stars are commonly seen in a clear, blue sky, and the air can be taken out of doors without a hat, and with perfect impunity. We have had but two or three frosts, and they were slight and transient.

The fall of rain in the wet season does not appear to produce more inconvenience in the operations of husbandry, than occurs in the United States. The quantity of rain is greater, but probably more than two-thirds of it falls in the night. A constant rain seldom continues more than twenty-four hours, and the times of its commencement and cessation are more regular, and therefore more easily anticipated than in variable climates. The sea breeze in the "rains" commences at 6, and in the "drys" at 10 A. M. and blows in the former till 6, and in the latter till 9, P. M.

The extremes of temperature during the last nine months have been 70 and 87 degrees; but its range is generally confined within the limits of 78 and 82 degrees. This temperature excites a constant and moderate perspiration, and remarkably fine spirits.

We have just witnessed the acclimation of seventy-five emigrants, who arrived here on the 7th of last February. Six of these have died, four of whom arrived here in a miserable state of disease, and the others were infants. It should be noticed that the season just past, or the change from the dry to the rainy season is the most unhealthy in the year. No other colored person has died of fever since my arrival. The colonists expose themselves to fatigue and rain as severely as laborers in other countries. A considerable number are employed as sawyers, and work entirely exposed to the sun.

Liberia, like most other tropical countries, yields an abundant supply of both the necessities and luxuries of life, with far less labor than is required in the temperate zone. The agriculturist here enjoys facilities the most enviable. Ten acres of well cultivated land will supply a family with food of the best quality, and all the other necessities of life. Each colonist is allowed 40 acres of land gratis, and the price of clearing and burning it, by native labor, is from four to five dollars an acre, paid in tobacco, cloth, &c. Every native family clears a rice farm once a year, in order that the land may be tilled, by burning brush. By this means they become very efficient operators in this kind of labor. A large part of the land is covered only with bushes, having been lately cleared by the natives.

We have a good market for all staple productions immediately at hand, as more or less of the American and English trading vessels are here almost weekly.

The zeal of the colonists in agriculture has been this year redoubled, and several of our farmers exhibit a degree of enterprise and energy which would distinguish a white man in Pennsylvania. All the colonists cultivate rice, cassava and sweet potatoes on their farms, and bananas, plantains, pawpaws and beans in their gardens. No country is better adapted to the production of cotton, sugar, or coffee, and we have high expectations of affluence from these sources. We are rapidly introducing coffee, which is indigenous here, and yields a very large product. Many vegetables which are annual in the United States, become perennial when cultivated in this country. The Lima bean lives four or five years, and has a woody trunk, two inches in diameter. One of the colonists who emigrated to Bassa Cove a short time ago, had sixty bushels of rice burned by accident in his kitchen; but not distressed or at all discouraged, he is prosecuting his agricultural operations to a greater extent than before.

Let these facts be contrasted with the circumstances of an agriculturist, without a capital, in the northern or middle states. Before he can possess a competence as the head of a family, he must accumulate, probably by the incessant toil of many years, a fund sufficient to purchase a farm. If but a small share of misfortune should befall him, all his drudgery for the attainment of this end will be fruitless. Perhaps, in despair of succeeding in the older states, he emigrates to the west, to purchase land at a cheap rate. If he is willing to seclude himself in the forest, far from the commercial world and human society, he can buy land of the government for a dollar and a quarter an acre. To clear this by his own labor, will require severe and constant toil for several years. The price of labor is high, and he has not the means of paying for it. If he settles within a moderate distance of a market town, the price of land will be twenty or thirty dollars an acre. These statements are applicable to multitudes of farmers in our own happy country.

The morals of the colony are as good as those of any town with which I am acquainted. I have seen but one man intoxicated, heard scarcely any profane language, and religion is almost universally respected and revered. The people are not only contented, but convinced that they are in the direct road to affluence, honor, and the highest prosperity. It is not meant by this, that the enemies of the colony, ever busy in other men's matters, cannot find individuals who will join them in croaking and complaining. But the above remark on this subject is universally true of that part of the community which is at all distinguished for intelligence, usefulness, or Christian principle. Success is just at hand. Two years more, if we advance only at our present rate, will procure us general competence and independence. But if not, what change can render our condition better? Nothing can prevent our growing rich here, but what in a less genial climate would leave us in abject poverty.

I believe the condition of the colored man here to be as good as that of the white man in the United States. He is respected and honored by his associates, and by every white man possessing any claim to ingenuousness of character: his color is entirely forgotten as a mark of distinction. He is advanced to a commanding influence in society, and held in no other view than a person of the same description in plain, but respectable society in other countries. Hope inspires him. His desire of improvement is at least partially satisfied, and he is on the high way to distinction, to ease, if not affluence, and to all the comforts and joys of the social and domestic relations.

The influence of the colony upon the natives is decidedly moral, honorable, and good. Some exceptions

to this do occur, but for these neither the authorities of the colony, nor those constituting the respectable body of the community are at all accountable. Individual aberrations are to be found every where; but the natives have sufficient discrimination to prevent them from injuring the general character of the colony in their estimation. The native kings in our neighborhood, with the exception of Joe Harris, whose agency in the late massacre keeps him at a distance, are emulous with each other to acquire some connection with the "America man." They are constantly in the habit of referring their disputes to the governor of the colony; and we have prevented many quarrels and wars which were about to take place.

That such may ever continue to be the conduct of the colony towards them, and that the cause of truth and benevolence may be advanced, is devoutly wished by Your friend and servant,

W. JOHNSON.

Dr. Johnson is a graduated physician, and a man of science; and certainly should be qualified to judge of the effects of the climate, and any local causes to affect the health of the colonists. What sinister motive, we ask, could induce him, whilst yet upon the spot, to say that his residence in Africa had been as pleasant as any part of his life. Although the sentiment of this letter is but the common echo of all who speak from Africa, yet by an unaccountable perversity they seem not to be accented. But let the information it contains be circulated; and some poor degraded colored man, now struggling in this country under every insupportable difficulty, and with a persevering merit a better reward, may be induced to give up the hopeless strife, and embrace at once the certain means of independence, respectability and happiness.

We cannot forego the present favorable opportunity of addressing a word of advice to our friends.

In the prosecution of our enterprise, let us be governed by a spirit of peace, and of patience, towards those who may differ from us as to the best method of benefiting the colored man. Heated discussion, and invective, but engender bitterness of feeling, without convincing. And although in most instances it is we who have been called upon to hear and forbear, yet as we would promote the cause of African colonization—as we are philanthropists, and would benefit our species—as we are Christians, and would maintain the dignity of a Christian character—by these, and by every other consideration, let us forbear all strife, and opprobrious epithet; and convicted of our own integrity of purpose, and convinced that our cause is owned of heaven, and must therefore ultimately be successful, rather, like our great exemplar, even when reviled, revile not again. At the same time, however, let us not be understood as recommending, or even sanctioning a spirit of tame submission to unjust aspersions; and when we may hope to convince by our superior light and information, our duty in this instance is as apparent as in the other. "Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves," was the exhortation of Infinite Wisdom, to such as would do good.

Would that we could induce an increased action in the prosecution of our work. Surely, if there is an enterprise that should awaken and bring to bear all the dormant energies of our souls, and that presses its claims upon our notice by every motive of patriotism and benevolence, it is this. It has pleased God to cast our lots on "Columbia's happy land"—happy, because her sons are free. A freedom dearly purchased, but which we have inherited for ourselves, and which we may enjoy for ourselves, but which nevertheless we are bound to transmit to those who may come after us. But what assurance can we have that it will not perish in our hands, if we can look abroad and see, unmoved, the dark stain of slavery upon our national character. Lethargy here, may be the worst of cruelty to ourselves—the young whelp, suffered to go unchained, becomes a roaring lion. But colonization especially recommends itself to our love for our fellow men. Could ultraists obtain all that they ask, and every arbitrary claim of one individual upon the volition of another, be at once entirely annihilated in America, and the work here stop, the condition of the black man would be but partially improved. He would yet be a slave; he would still walk amongst us with his eyes towards the earth, under the strong influence of caste and national prejudice. But on his own native soil, where no invidious distinctions are known, elevated to a common level, and participating in immunities enjoyed in common, there, and there only would his spirit be free, and the powers of his soul untrammelled; there, and there only, would he assert his high place in God's animated creation, and feel himself a man.

To the colonies, the eye may turn from the tyranny and despotism that prevail on the earth, as to a verdant spot in the desert. And the heart fired with missionary zeal, with the eye of faith that looks through intervening obstacles, already beholds through their influence the light of the glorious gospel of the blessed Son of God, break forth in radiance upon all the darkness for ages has enshrouded that benighted continent. Say not that we are indulging in idle speculation. The task, though herculean, is no more than can be accomplished; and the hope of colonizing the vast colored population of our country, is not altogether illusive and visionary. When God works, who can stay his hand? and who dare say his hand is not in this work? Since its commencement, it has progressed steadily and surely; and we have already cause of triumph at the result. With limited means at hand—for the benevolent are seldom the most able—with discouragements from enemies abroad, and worse enemies at home, we have seen, as the effect of colonization, spring up on the western coast of Africa, in the space of a few years, ten towns, comprising in all about five thousand inhabitants, and embracing a territory of about three hundred miles; forming a great barrier upon that part of the sea coast, to intercept the egress of slaves from the interior—thus illustrating too, that colonization is practicable, as a means of removing the curse of slavery entailed upon us by our predecessors; to do which, in the language of Mr. Clay, must arrest the attention of government to the subject, and the work will be taken in hand by those states, anxious for a release from the burden of an overgrown colored population.

Finally, as American citizens, jealous for the perpetuity of that Union under whose happy auspices we live, a sacred veneration for which was instilled with the earliest lessons of our childhood—as a sect of professing Christians, satisfied that the church of our fellowship is identified with our cause—remembering that we are to show our faith by our works—that men will judge of our sympathy for the afflicted sons of Africa, rather by what we do for them, than by our professions, let us resolve that the results of the coming year shall tell well for our society; and discarding all sloth and faint-heartedness, go vigorously onward in the discharge of our duty, assured that notwithstanding the spies may have brought unfavorable reports, yet with the God of Caleb and Joshua for our guide, we are fully able to go up and possess the land.

Officers and Managers of the Society for the present year.

President—Wm. A. Budd.

Vice-President—T. K. Collins.

Treasurer—Wm. C. Poulson.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. H. Gilder.

Recording Secretary—R. W. Dodson.

Board of Managers—W. A. Budd, T. K. Collins, W. H. Gilder, T. B. Welch, S. Y. Monroe, R. W. Dodson, W. Yates, W. N. Searles, W. C. Poulson, J. Huff, W. Rhoads, W. Walker, W. W. Barnes, G. R. Smith, J. Wetherill, jr., J. Musselman, W. Maurice, J. L. Walter, J. G. Robinson, D. Mooney.

General Agent—Rev. J. J. Matthias.

Communications may be addressed to Wm. H. Gilder, Corresponding Secretary, No. 1 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

From the Herald and Sentinel.

ABOLITION.

"It will be seen by the above extract, that yesterday was an important era in the history of the British West India Islands, and that slavery no longer exists among them. That this is but the precursor of 'universal emancipation' no one who observes the progress of liberal opinions throughout the world, can for a moment doubt. But how long it may be before slavery is no longer known in the world, is not so easy to say. For ourselves, we have every confidence that its end approaches in this country, though so far from being hastened by the abolitionists that it is retarded by their folly and madness, and will never be brought about till they cease intermeddling and leave the slaveholders and judicious philanthropists to act in the matter. If left to themselves, the South would not be long in convincing themselves that free labor is more profitable to them than slave labor, and when once this opinion shall prevail, slavery will soon be abolished, but never till then; and never so long as the harsh and insulting epithets are applied to the slaveholders of the South that have been applied to them by the abolitionists. Men may be persuaded to do what abuse and vituperative language will never drive them to do."

The above is from the Herald and Sentinel of the 2d inst. following a brief extract in relation to West India Emancipation. The editor is undoubtedly correct in his supposition that this event is but the precursor of "universal emancipation," but the idea that the efforts of the abolitionists are retarding a consummation so devoutly to be wished, is most manifest absurdity. What has driven slavery from the West India Islands? What but the agitation of the "abolitionists"? As to "leaving slave-holders and philanthropists to act in this matter," abolitionists have always done so. They have simply expressed their opinions freely and frankly; and "left the slaveholder to act" for himself.

What has made slavery so odious at the present time throughout the civilized world? The efforts of the abolitionists. They have created a public sentiment against it, which it cannot endure—which gathers round it like an atmosphere of fire.—Penn. Freeman.

When we spoke of "the abolitionists," we meant those of this country who are known as the abolitionists, or those in favor of immediate abolition, as contradistinguished from the members of the old Abolitionist Society of this city and others who are opposed to slavery and yet disapprove the course of the abolitionists. As thus understood, however absurd the editor of the Freeman may think our language, we consider it "the words of truth and soberness."

The editor asks "what has driven slavery from the West India Islands? What, but the agitation of the abolitionists?"

The abolitionists who brought about emancipation in the West Indies, resorted to very different means of accomplishing their purpose from those used by the abolitionists of this country at the present day. Mr. Wilberforce is entitled to the credit of preparing the public mind for sustaining the measure which Parliament finally adopted; but how did he do this? by applying abusive epithets to the West India planters—calling them "thieves," "man-stealers," &c.—and representing them by cuts, as well as by calling them tyrants and oppressors! No: such was not his mode. His course was marked as much by charity, mildness and respect towards others, as it was by an indomitable perseverance in the great object he had in view—the abolition of the slave trade and of slavery within the British dominions. His efforts were aided by the moral power of a lofty character as a statesman and a patriot. Neither the purity of his motives nor the stern integrity of his character were ever questioned even by those who opposed his views and voted against the measures he brought forward. He was also sustained by such co-laborers as Brougham and Clarkson.

But there is another circumstance which must not be forgotten—namely: that Mr. Wilberforce and other abolitionists in England, addressed their arguments to those who had jurisdiction of the subject, and therefore the power to act. In this country the abolitionists address their arguments to those who have not the power to act in the matter, and apply the most provoking epithets to those that have. Can they hope ever to accomplish any good purpose in this way? They may keep the community agitated by this course, but so far from bringing about the abolition of slavery by it, they only tighten the bonds of the slaves and make their fetters the more galling.

The Editor of the Freeman says:—

"As the Editor of the Herald is opposed to slavery and believes that the slaveholders may be 'persuaded' to abandon their system, why does he not himself undertake the work of bland and benignant persuasion? If a thing so desirable can be done, why not do it?—Let him go to work in good earnest, and abolitionists will bid him God speed."

We can tell him why we do not meddle with the matter—for the same reason that those who formerly advocated in the slave States the gradual abolition of slavery, or at least the adoption of some measure which should eventually lead to the result; namely, because their voices have been drowned by the cry of the Abolitionists. No one can now touch the subject at all without being identified with the Abolitionists, and therefore the mouths of men who could and did once speak, and who would be and were listened to, are closed and their exertions in favor of humanity paralyzed. The subject of slavery was a few years ago discussed freely in the Virginia Legislature by Mr. McDowell and others, who used language which would not be listened to from us of the free States. Would such a discussion now be permitted in the Legislature of any slave State? We venture to answer, no; and for no other reason than the course pursued by the Abolitionists for a few years past.

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE IN THE EAST.

Under Lord Glenelg's patronage, the eastern slave-trade prospers exceedingly. The traffic in Hill Coolies promises to become one of the most extensive under the British flag. A cargo arrived in Berberie about the beginning of May, in prime condition: and the Ber-

bice Advertiser, one of the most respectable of the West India journals, states, that out of two hundred and eighty-nine, conveyed in the Whitby, only eight died on the passage, and very few were ill. Only one circumstance was wanting to make them the happiest (?) beings—only eight women were sent as companions for the two hundred and eighty men; and the deficiency of females was the more to be regretted because it was "probable they would be shunned by the negroes from jealousy and speaking a different language."

The same newspaper contains a very curious document representing the Hill Cooly traffic. It is a circular letter, dated the 8th of January, 1838, from Henley, Dowson, and Bestel, of Calcutta, the agents most extensively engaged in the shipment of laborers from India to the Mauritius and British Guiana. These gentlemen thus state their claims to preference over other houses in the same business:

"We have, within the last two years, procured and shipped upwards of five thousand free agricultural laborers for our friends at Mauritius; and from the circumstance of nearly five hundred out of the number being employed on estates in which we possess a direct interest, we can assure you that a happier and more contented laboring population is seldom to be met with in any part of the world, than the Dhargies or mountain tribes, sent from this vast country."

Five thousand within two years to the Mauritius alone! This is pretty well, considering that the trade is in its infancy. As to the statement of the happiness and contentment of the laborers, rather more impartial evidence than the good word of the exporters of the commodity advertised, would be desirable. If Englishmen could fancy themselves Hill Coolies for an instant—landed in Berberie, in the proportion of 250 men to 8 of the gentler sex, "speaking a different language," and shunned by the very negroes—we are inclined to think they would not, even in that imaginary view, conceit themselves to be among the happiest of mankind.

We proceed with the Calcutta circular—"The laborers hitherto procured by us, have cost their employers, landed at the Mauritius, about one hundred rupees (or £10) per man; which sum comprises six months' advance of wages, provisions and water for the voyage, clothing, commission, passage, insurance, and all incidental charges."

"The expenses attending the shipment of Indian laborers to the West India Colonies would be necessarily augmented—firstly, by the higher rate of passage-money, and the increased quantity of provisions and water; and, secondly, from the necessity of making arrangements, indispensable to the health and comfort of native passengers on a voyage of so long a duration, in the course of which they would be exposed to great vicissitudes of climate."

"On making ample allowance for these charges, we do not apprehend that a laborer, sent direct from this country to Lamerara, and engaged to work on your estates for a period of five consecutive years, would cost, landed there, above 210 rupees, or 21l. sterling." This sum of 210 rupees includes six months' wages; at what rate, does the reader suppose? Why, five rupees, or ten shillings sterling a month—half-a-crown a week—in Demerara! The passage is 10l. and the insurance 12s; for they are insured at so much a head, like pigs or sheep.

It is manifest that after their arrival in Demerara, the Indians will not, unless on compulsion, work for five years at the rate of 10s. a month, while the negroes receive much higher wages. They are therefore placed under strict control, and are just as much slaves as the Redemptioners, whom the virtuous Quakers inveigled into Pennsylvania a century or more ago. (*) The Indians bind themselves to work in town or country, wherever their consignee or master may choose to employ them. One of the articles of their agreement is this:—

"In order that the undersigned natives of India may be fully aware of the engagement they undertake, it is hereby notified, that they will be required to do all such work as the object for which they are engaged necessitates, and that, as laborers attached to an estate, they will be required to clear forest and extract timber, carry manure, dig and prepare land for planting, also to take charge of horses, mules, and cattle of every description; in short, to do all such work as an estate for the cultivation of sugar cane, and the manufacture of sugar, demands, or any branch of agriculture to which they may be destined."

In case of disobedience or misconduct—that is, at the caprice of the master—that they be "degraded," and sent back at their own charge to Calcutta. They are to receive no wages during illness; and a rupee a month is to be deducted from their wages—thereby reducing them to 2s. a week—as an indemnity fund for the cost of sending them back. What security there is for the kind treatment of the laborers does not appear: there is nothing in the contract but a promise to act equitably.

Now, in what respect do these men differ in condition from negro slaves, except very much for the worse! They must be more helpless than the negroes—if for no other reason, because of their ignorance of the language their masters use. They will, not for a long period certainly, be formidable, from their numbers. How easily may even the miserable terms of the contract with their employers be evaded! Suppose the Indian works steadily for four years, it may suit his master to describe him as refractory and idle during the fifth, and then he will be sent back at his own cost; and the whole of his earnings may be expended in paying for his passage to Calcutta—where, after all, he is a long way from home.

It is impossible to contemplate without pain the inevitable lot of these helpless beings: but the conduct of the Government, which could sanction the infamous commerce of which the Hill Coolies will be the victims, while professing all the while such a holy horror of dealing in Negroes, should rouse general indignation.

TURKISH REFORM.

CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

Constantinople, May 14.—I had the satisfaction to announce in a former letter the important decision the Ottoman Government had taken, in adopting sanitary measures against the plague. Among the triumphs obtained by the Sultan over the prejudices and errors of his people, none is more creditable to his wisdom than the establishment of this principle, while none is more likely to prove the source of beneficial results to mankind at large, and to his subjects in particular. In order to refute the objections which might be made by bigotted persons to the introduction of so salutary an innovation, and thereby to prepare the public mind the more readily to comply with the regulations subsequently to be enforced by government for the purpose of arresting the progress of so terrible a scourge, an address to the people has been published in the Official Gazette, of which document the following is the literal translation:

*Marvellous historian is this London editor.

"It is notorious to the whole world, and the words of our Holy Prophet, the traditions of the four sacred Imams, as well as the writings of our most celebrated theologians, teach unto us also, that God alone possesses the power of drawing out of nothing, and without the concurrence of any known cause, all that exists below the heavens, as well as that of destroying and annihilating the works of his creation, whensoever it pleases him to do so.

"No one in the world, also, can be ignorant, that in consequence of his supreme goodness towards all that his omnipotence has created, God has established between these sundry productions, relations of affinity, a reciprocal want, and state of dependence. Thus, for instance, hunger can be allayed through food only, thirst is quenched by water, punishment follows fault, the salvation of man is dependent on the adoration of the only living God, and a life in conformity with his holy laws. In the same manner he is imparted to all holy laws. As the stars, the mineral and inanimate beings, such as the numerous species of vegetable creation, as well as to the numerous species of animals, peculiar properties; for example, fire possesses that of burning, water that of quenching thirst. It is true that Divine Omnipotence can at its will suspend the effect of its own laws, as it did in the case of Abraham, but this forms an exception; for the totality of men these laws are invariable, and the wants they experience can be satisfied only by means analogous to their nature. On this account it is that hunger requires aliment, thirst water, diseases medicines.

"A man would incur serious guilt if, in a case of extreme urgency, and for want of every other kind of food, he suffered himself to die of inanition, rather than partake of the flesh of dead animals. There exist, moreover, various means, ascertained to be useful as remedies, the non-admission of which, as the books of our sacred writers teach us, would lead enlightened men to look upon us, if not as culpable, at least as deprived of common sense.

"As an exception, must be looked upon those privileged beings who, owing to their quality of saints (mustehrim) placed themselves beyond the reach of natural wants and neglected the employment of ordinary means to support life. Their example it were praiseworthy to follow, were it possible to consider ourselves equal to them in virtue. It is not said in the books we most revere, and, among others, in the work bearing the title *Tehyhin-ool-Moolarem*, that it is dangerous to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca without being provided with all the necessaries to support life!

"We read also in the *Eheeyeh-ool-Ooloom* of the Gazalee, that to two classes of pilgrims only it is proper to expose themselves to the dangers of privations during the journey—to men who, by a spirit of mortification, wish to endure the tortures of hunger, and to men who have made the vow of living on herbs only; but these penances, how agreeable soever they may be to God, are not commanded to pilgrims, and should be looked upon as voluntary acts of men entirely devoted to the service of God.

"It behoves us, then, under every circumstance whatever, to submit to the will of the Almighty, and not to seek to avoid using the means which he has placed within our reach to satisfy our wants. The employment of these means, far from abating from the resignation we owe to His decrees, is, on the contrary, in conformity to His will, which has caused us to become acquainted with them.

"We have before our eyes the writing of the Imam Faredin Erassez, in which this venerable author, after speaking of the impossibility on the part of man to fly from the decrees of Heaven, does not fail, on the other hand, not only to designate as ignorant men those who, owing to this very impossibility, fancy themselves justifiable in rejecting the means which God has placed within our power to assuage our sufferings, but also to recommend to us the employment of those means.

"It is proved beyond doubt, both of medical experience and a host of unequivocal facts, that the plague, which from time to time has hitherto ravaged the Ottoman empire, is of a contagious nature, and on this account belongs to the class of contagious disorders, such as the different species of leprosy, small-pox, measles, &c. Now, the commentators of the Alcoran warn us to guard against the above mentioned diseases with as much circumspection as the encounter of a ferocious lion.

"On the other hand, good sense teaches us that it is dangerous to remain in a house in case of an earthquake, and that if a wall threatens to fall we should keep out of the way. Lastly, it is indispensably necessary during the course of diseases to have recourse to remedies likely to restore health, and thereby to contribute to the prolongation of man's existence, to the increase of the population of the empire, its strength, its commerce, its resources, and to the prosperity of its finances.

"Hardly can a man render himself useful to his country before he has reached the age of 20 or 30. Is it not then evident that agriculture and the arts requiring the labor of his hands must materially suffer from the immense diminution in the population occasioned by the death of those who die previous to that age?

"It is superfluous to add any further observations to demonstrate how important it is to have recourse to the measures calculated to preserve us from the dangers which threaten our existence and the interests of the empire; and it were exposing oneself to the reproach of gross ignorance to persist obstinately in refusing to admit their utility. Physics have left us no doubt as to the contagious nature of the plague, and it is immaterial to endeavor to account in what manner contagion transmits itself.

"In support of the aforesaid considerations, enlightened Ulemas invited to the councils at the Sublime Porte have delivered a fetwa, wherein it is decided that when a city is laboring under the plague, it is lawful to fly from the wrath of God and to seek refuge in the bosom of his mercy. In consequence of this fetwa, our august Sovereign, in order to guarantee from the dangers of this scourge the numerous populations confided to his protection and to increase the strength of the empire, has given orders for the organization of sanitary measures adapted to the position of the capital and to the interests of its inhabitants.

"These measures being in every respect in conformity with the principles of our holy religion, we flatter ourselves that every one will scrupulously conform to them. A publication now in the press will acquaint the public with the nature and conditions of these regulations. Attempting to disobey them, owing to a mistaken religious zeal or the influence of certain prejudices, were to forget the kindness of the Sovereign and be guilty towards him of the most reprehensible ingratitude. Besides a variety of physical and moral reasons, which prove the utility and the necessity of this new decision, we might, in support of our arguments, bring forward the example of our former Musliman Sovereigns, who, by way of precaution, caused the leprosy to be confined in hospitals, built at their expense.

"But should it happen that persons blinded by erroneous ideas venture in the slightest manner to infringe orders issued from the supreme authority after the legal fetwa, their crime shall meet with exemplary chastisement immediately if it be detected."

From the Liberia Herald. SCHOOLS IN LIBERIA.

One very pleasing feature in the general aspect of the times, is the increased and increasing attention which is turned towards the intellectual condition of the Colony, and of Africa generally. This is manifest, not less by the numerous school associations of benevolent individuals in America, than by the vigorous efforts and liberal outlays for the purpose, which they are directing to be made here. We have had several letters lately on the subject, from members of said associations. The two last—one from Miss Brand and the other from Miss Davidson, secretaries of their respective societies of Richmond and

Philadelphia, manifest an interest which it is most pleasing to witness. There are at present eight schools in the Old Colony. Four of these are supported by the Mission, of the M. E. Church. One of these is at Caldwell; one at New Georgia; one in this town; and one at Junk. Of the actual condition of their schools we are not prepared to speak from personal observation. We have assurance, however, in the persevering and energetic character of the Superintendent, that they are conducted in as efficient a manner as the peculiar circumstances will admit. The school in this place, attached to the M. E. Church, is perhaps the largest in the Colony, and is composed of all the more advanced children drawn from the other schools. This school we believe, was opened in the meeting house in January last. Three of the remaining schools are supported by the Ladies' Association of Philadelphia. One at Caldwell, under the tuition of Miss Warner; one at New Georgia, under the Rev. Mr. Eden; and another in this place, under Mrs. Evans. The schools have about seventy scholars; but only fifty five attend regularly, owing in a great measure to the poverty of their parents and guardians. Their progress has been much retarded by the want of a sufficient number of proper books, and by the inability of parents to clothe the children sufficiently decent to appear at school. The number in these schools, when we visited them in January last, was fifty-eight.

We were pleased with the general appearance and attainments of the children, but as that was the first formal visit for the purpose of inspection, a full expression of opinion on the subject, we shall leave to the result of a second examination. The orphan school in this place, under the tuition of Mrs. Crawford, is supported by the Ladies' Society of Richmond, for the promotion of female education in Liberia. This school, though by far the most important and interesting one in this town, has been languishing for want of books. Only about fifteen children attend regularly, owing to the destitution of clothes. We think favorably of the school, yet it needs some regeneration. The progress is as great as can be reasonably expected, from the unfortunate condition of the children, for whom this school was established. Unfortunately for the credit of the school, our visit (by request of the Society) was immediately after some of the most forward children had left, and entered the school of the Methodist Mission.

Our recent visit to Edina, afforded us the opportunity long desired, of visiting the native school at that place, under the charge of the Missionaries of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. The school at present, consists of thirteen children from eight to fourteen years of age. They all live in the Mission family, and are as much as possible, prevented from having any communication with the native brethren. Of the number, six read fluently in the Bible, and have also an acquaintance with the rudiments of Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, truly astonishing. We acknowledge that we listened to their exercises with a degree of scepticism, and were inclined to the conclusion, that they read and recited "by rote," and to confirm or remove our doubts, requested permission to examine them, which was readily granted. We did so with promiscuous questions on the subjects of their studies and we are gratified to say, their ready and correct answers, entirely removed our suspicion. The rest of the number, are in from two to four syllables, and easy reading lessons. We make no comment, the bare statement is sufficient. In juxtaposition with this, it should be mentioned, that we have just printed a new and improved edition of the "Bassa Spelling Book," by the Rev. W. G. Crocker, of the Baptist Mission at Edina. We intend forwarding a copy to America, with the hope that some of the American reviewers will favor the work by a critique on the faithfulness of the translation.

DOMESTIC ORDER.

The principle of obedience to law must be enforced in the family, or it will be difficult to enforce it under any other circumstances. So long as civil society is organized as it is, and so long as the rights of its members are protected by law, which is the case through all its branches, it will be necessary to teach the first lessons of subordination in the domestic circle. He who habitually neglects to do so is practically a traitor to his country. This duty of obedience to law is almost universally admitted, but at the same time very generally neglected. A very popular apology for such an inconsistency is that it cramps the native energies of a child, especially when very young, to restrain any of his desires and bind him down by domestic law to a narrowly prescribed course. Such a reason, if it have any weight at all in regard to the government of a family, possesses a thousand fold more weight when applied to the government of a State or nation. If law cramps the mind of the child it does also that of the man, so that we would be obliged on this ground to abolish all law, for fear of preventing our race from making the greatest possible exhibitions of mere physical and intellectual strength, without any regard whatever to moral character. "Order is heaven's first law," so says an uninspired poet—and we may also add that order should be earth's first law also. But without domestic order, there will be, as it regards human beings, no order either on earth or in heaven. That paternal authority which sanctions, directly or indirectly, the violation of the laws of God and also the laws of the land, so far as they are consistent with the former, will be productive not only of ruin to the child itself, both in this world and the world to come, but also of incalculable mischief to the community of which he may chance to be a member—for no one can perish alone in his iniquity. When the disclosure shall be fully made we shall find that the seeds of almost all the public crimes that are committed against man and against God, were sown in the heart of the child while he moved within the domestic circle. We would say, then to parents—First of all, TEACH YOUR CHILDREN TO OBEY, from motives of love, and gratitude if possible, if not, from any motive rather than not at all. Disobedience in the family will soon lead to disobedience in the school, then in the community, and finally, to a rejection of all the laws of God, and to hopeless ruin. Never feel that your children are safe until they OBEY.—Southern Churchman.

PHILADELPHIA LINE OF STEAM SHIPS.

An obliging correspondent has handed us the annexed communication. It will be found peculiarly interesting and apposite at this time.

The formation of a company in this city, for the purpose of establishing a line of steam ships to ply between Philadelphia and certain ports in Europe, has been the subject of much conversation among our active business men, and we greatly mistake the disposition and enterprise of our citizens, if the capital required is not eagerly taken by our capitalists.—U. S. Gaz.

To the editor of the United States Gazette.

Sir—It is not generally known among the citizens of Philadelphia, that an act was passed two years ago by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, authorizing the incorporation of a body for the purpose of building steam vessels, the necessary engines and apparatus, to be propelled across the sea by the application and the use of anthracite coal of Pennsylvania.

This law may be made available by any association of gentlemen who are sufficiently interested in the commerce and prosperity of this city.

A vessel of 20,000 tons burthen ought to be immediately constructed to carry a freight of 400 tons of merchandise, with ample accommodations for 100 passengers, to ply between Philadelphia and Southampton in England, and Havre in France. A better line could not be selected for Philadelphia.

S.

Be it enacted, &c. That Francis B. Nichols, of the county of Schuylkill, R. T. Conrad, of the county of Philadelphia, and such persons as they may associate with them, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of "The Steam Navigation Company," and by the

same shall have perpetual succession, and have all the rights and be liable to all the duties and obligations of a body corporate, for the purpose of building steam vessels, the necessary engines and apparatus, to be propelled across the sea, by the application and the use of the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania: the capital of said company not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars; the business of said corporation to be managed in such manner as shall be directed by the by-laws, to be adopted by a majority of said company—and this act shall continue in force for twenty years, and no longer, and also be subject to amendment or repeal by the Legislature.

Approved 16th day of June, 1836.
[Pamphlet Laws, 827.]

From the N. Y. Courier and Inquirer. THE GREAT WESTERN.

* This noble ship is once more in our harbour; and if there existed any sceptics as to the entire success of the great experiment to navigate the Atlantic with steam, the regularity with which she has made her five passages to and from N. York and Bristol, cannot fail to carry conviction to their minds that all doubts in relation to this great undertaking should at once be discarded.

We have been permitted to copy from her log the following full particulars of her last voyage; and we believe we may with safety assert, that four days in succession, she encountered rougher weather than is usual at this season of the year. During this period of successive gales of wind, with a heavy sea, an admirable opportunity was afforded of testing her qualities as a sea boat; and never did a vessel give greater satisfaction, or elicit greater admiration from those on board of her than did this noble ship.

And now that foreign capital has thus tested the great superiority of steam in navigating the Atlantic, we confidently expect that our enterprising merchants will at once make arrangements to secure to our city the same superiority in steam ships that we have heretofore exhibited in our unequalled sailing packets.

Date	Course	Distance	Lat.	Long.	Wind
July 21st	8 P M Shipped		Booy in King's Road		
22d	W by N	145	51° 7'	6° 16'	N
23d	W by S	193	50° 32'	11° 52'	N E T
24th	W by S	240	49° 54'	17° 43'	N E T
25th	W by S	195	49° 16'	22° 27'	W
26th	W by S	220	48° 49'	25° 42'	W N
27th	W by S by S by S	233	47° 24'	33° 38'	6
28th	W by S by S	243	46° 46'	38° 33'	N N E
29th	W by S	186	45° 15'	43° 43'	N
30th	W by S by S	180	46° 21'	47° 34'	W N
31st	W by S by S by S	193	44° 17'	50° 11'	N N W
1st	W by S by S	212	43° 26'	54° 53'	N S
2d	W by S	213	42° 43'	59° 21'	N
3d	W by S	290	41° 36'	65° 3	S
4th	W by S	250	41° 00'	70° 28	
5th	W by S	170	To Sandy Hook.		
Amount,		3703	niles		
Deduct,		110	for excess by current, from E by N		
		3593	whole distance run.		

3000. a year,) there will be the students' fees—which, if the lectures have any life and attraction in them, will probably yield at least 6000. or 7000. a year more. Of the humanizing power of music we have often had occasion to speak. We know nothing that could be applied with greater effect in raising the people above the grovelling tastes in which too many of them now sink; and if the present and other similar opportunities be turned to the best account, we shall hope yet to see the time when, as in Germany, the peasantry of this country will assemble in the evening to join in the sweet harmony of song, instead of betaking to the beer and whiskey shops. Mr. George Hogarth and Mr. John Thompson (the composer of "Herman") have been named to us as candidates for the professorship.

CHEROKEES.

We understand (says the Alexandria Gazette) that, at the request of the War Department, General Scott has postponed his visit to the North until the emigration of the Cherokees in September has been completed. The Hamilton Gazette, printed at Ross's Landing, in Tennessee, says:—

"The collection of the Indians commenced on the 25th of May last, under the direction of Major General Scott, and, at the present time, all the Indians are collected at the different depots—about eight thousand at the Cherokee agency—two thousand at this place—fifteen hundred at a new camp, twelve miles from the agency—and eight hundred at Fort Payne, Alabama. These numbers comprise all the Indians in the territorial limits of the nation, with the exception of a few who have pledged their words to come in in proper time."

"The whole number of Indians in the nation on the 22d of May, was estimated at sixteen thousand; out of this number about 2,600 were despatched by the superintendent by water, to their new homes in the West, during the month of June. They are divided into three parties. The first, consisting of 950, started about the 15th of June, under the following officers: Lieut. Davis, United States Artillery, conductor; Messrs. Reeves, Walder, and Cox, assistants; Messrs. Oates and Folger, physicians. The second party of 800 started about the 10th of June, under the following officers: Lieut. Whitley, United States Artillery conductor; Messrs. John Hooke and P. Price, assistants; Messrs. Hodson and Morrow, physicians. The third party, consisting of 1070, started about the 16th of June, in wagons, for Waterloo, Alabama, where they were to be embarked in boats. The officers in charge of the party are Henry Bateman, conductor; Messrs. Goody and Standifer, assistants; Messrs. Hoyle and Willoughby, physicians."

"We understand the first party mentioned reached the Western Nation in twenty days, without the loss of a life. The second party is presumed to be near the borders of the Western Nation; and the third party has, perhaps, by this time reached the Mississippi river. "On account of the season, General Scott, on the 18th of June, suspended the emigration until the first of September next, at which time vigorous operations will be commenced; in the mean time nothing will be done except to subsist the Indians at different depots."

From the Norfolk Beacon, August 19.

SAILING OF THE EXPLORING SQUADRON.
About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the squadron got under way from Hampton Roads, and about dusk, the vessels had advanced beyond the Light-boat, the Vincennes in the van.

The squadron got to sea that evening, as no ship was visible early yesterday morning in the Bay.

We will receive a full list of the officers of the squadron by the return of the pilot boat from sea. The names of the vessels composing the squadron, and their commanders, are as follows:

Sloop of War Vincennes, Lieut. Wilks, Commanding the Squadron; ship Relief, Lieut. Long; sloop of War Peacock, Lieut. Hudson; brig Porpoise, Lt. Ringgold, schr. Flying Fish, Passed Midshipman Knox, and schr. Sea Gull, Passed Midshipman Reid. The schrs. are pilot-boat built, and of the rise of 100 tons. The sloop of war are nearly on the peace establishment, showing only eight guns each.

We find in the Globe the following extracts from a speech delivered on the 30th of July last by the President of Mexico, on closing the session of the National Congress.

"You also know, that the Government of the United States has accepted the offer of arbitration, by a friendly power, made to it on the part of that of Mexico, for the purpose of restoring good understanding and harmony which have been unfortunately interrupted. "While I lamented the unsatisfactory state of our relations, I never doubted that the Cabinet of the United States would, in the end, be ready to come to a settlement in a manner reasonable and conformable with the civilization and with the philanthropic sentiments prevailing both in Mexico and the United States. Far, therefore, from repeating the complaints mutually made, the two Governments will employ themselves only in obtaining such a definitive and satisfactory arrangement as may cause the differences which have endangered the peace between us and our neighbors, to be forgotten. The law of neutrality lately passed by the Congress of the American Confederacy, and the assurances given to our Minister, should cause us to be content with regard to the sincerity and frankness of their intentions."

SMITHSONIAN LEGACY.—NOTICE.

The money bequeathed by the late James Smithson, Esq. of London, for founding an institute in the city of Washington, amounting to about half a million of dollars, will, it is expected, be received during the present month. By an act passed July 7th, 1838, the undersigned is directed to invest the same in stocks of States, bearing interest at the rate of not less than five per cent. He is now prepared to receive proposals from persons who have stocks of this description to dispose of.

LEVI WOODRURY,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Aug. 6, 1838.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, announcing an order for a new coinage of pieces of various descriptions, viz. of gold 5l. pieces, of the value of 100 shillings each, double sovereigns, of the value of 40s., sovereigns of 20s., and half sovereigns. Also silver pieces as follows, crowns to have the same obverse and reverse impression and inscription in all respects as the five pound piece, with the same words on the edge; half crowns, shillings, sixpences, and groats, or four penny pieces. Also pieces called Queen's Maundy money, of four-pence, three-pence, two-pence, and one penny value each. And also a new copper coinage.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

TROUBLES IN HAVANA AND PORTO RICO.—The steamship Natchez having been detained at Key West for want of fuel, a schooner was despatched to Havana, to procure a supply of coal. The officer sent in command of the schooner stated, on his return to Key West, that there had been some serious disturbances among the troops at Havana. The circumstances and particulars had been kept a secret, as far as possible, by the public authorities, so that nothing certain had transpired as to the cause or origin of the affair. This much is ascertained—that a conspiracy was detected among the troops and officers of several regiments garrisoning the Moro Castle, through the treachery of one of the individuals implicated. They were, it was supposed, dissatisfied with the removal of General Tacón; but this is all conjecture. The discovery of the treason led to the most vigorous measures, on the part of the new Governor, Espeleta, to crush it in the bud. The gates were immediately shut upon the regiments in their barracks, and the fort which they garrisoned

converted into their prison. Eighty of the ringleaders were seized and executed on the spot, and as many more detained under arrest, awaiting a confirmation of their guilt. From the frequent and heavy firing heard from the Fort, it was supposed that a severe conflict took place between the conspirators and the government force. In Havana, the disturbance produced among the inhabitants great agitation and excitement, heightened by the mystery with which it was shrouded. On the departure of the schooner, all was quiet; the insurrection having been effectually put down by the energy and promptitude of Gov. Espeleta.

The passengers from this city to Harrisburg are now conveyed the whole distance by rail road—the tunnel on the Harrisburg and Lancaster rail road being now complete with the exception of one facade. The distance between Lancaster and Harrisburg is run in one hour and twenty minutes, and passengers leaving this city at 6 o'clock in the morning, will arrive at Harrisburg about two in the afternoon.

The Pittsburgh Advocate of Friday states that the Ohio River was rising, and that steamboats were again getting in motion. Freight, by way of the Pennsylvania canal, was coming in briskly, and every thing betokened an early commencement of the fall business. There has been no delay at Pittsburgh, any time during the present season, in forwarding goods westward.

The Globe states that the Director of the Mint in this city has been ordered by the Treasury Department to have the dies prepared for the ten dollar gold pieces, or eagle, and the stamping of it commenced as soon as practicable. It has been thirty-four years since any of this coin was struck at our Mint.

The Tobacco Crop in Maryland, this year, will, it is said, be a complete failure.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

FROM CHINA.

By the ship Roman, Capt. Benson, from Canton, we have a file of the Register to the 3d of April inclusive. The repression of the opium-trade was carried on with great activity, and numerous seizures are reported.

CANTON, March 27.—It is said among the Chinese that the trade of the hong merchants is now at the lowest ebb, and this they themselves attribute to the custom of shipping off goods through their hongs for the outside shippers, which has greatly reduced their own trade. They have consulted about establishing some new regulations, such as that only one shipman shall ship goods through one hong; by these means they hope to prevent smuggling and the diminution of the custom duties, and also in some degree to restore their own trade.

It seems that the Celestials were suffering for want of rain, in March, as badly as we are at present. We find notices of the foo-yuen's visits to several temples, where he offered up public prayers for rain—the slaughter of animals for food was forbidden—and various ceremonies of the Buddhist religion had been performed, for the same object.

A Pekin gazette of the 8th day of the 12th moon [3d January] contains a report of the circumstances of the suppression of the insurrection of the mountaineers—Meao-tze—in the province of Sze-chuen. The imperial troops pursued them to their concealed retreats in the depths of the mountains.

One of the Meao-tze, named Nuh-tze, had the hardihood to stand on the top of a hill, directing the operations of his tribe against the imperial troops. He was brought down by a musket ball; the troops then scaled the hill and slaughtered the mountaineers without mercy or number.

When this disaster was known the courage of all the tribes oozed away, and they hastened to submit, to preserve themselves from being utterly exterminated. The troops then marched elsewhere to cut up the rebels.

The Register of April 3d contains an edict from the hongo, requiring the duties on entering and leaving the port to be paid by foreign ships, before the chop of clearance or of leaving is applied for and forbidding goods to be shipped after application for the clearance.

A letter from Appennan states that the Dutch ship Maria Frederika was attacked by two piratical prow, two days after leaving that port. The captain and mate were murdered, and the vessel carried off.

The last that was seen of the ship was in the hands of the pirates at the Island of Satonda, on the coast of Sambawah. Two of the crew, and a Chinaman, who had escaped from the vessel, had arrived at Bima.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Marlboro' Hotel, Boston.—This house goes beyond any thing of the kind we ever witnessed. It has now been in successful operation for one year. The following are the regulations of the house, which have been adhered to, to the letter.

REGULATIONS OF THE HOUSE.

"Family worship to be attended in the gentlemen's parlor at half past 9 o'clock in the evening, and half an hour before breakfast in the morning; the time is to be announced by the ringing of the gong."

"No intoxicating liquor to be sold or used in the house. Smoking of segars not allowed on any part of the premises. The food used on the Sabbath will be prepared, as far as possible, the evening previous, that all the members of the family may have an opportunity of attending public worship."

"No money to be received at the office on the Sabbath; nor will any company be received on that day, except in cases of necessity."

Cases of "necessity" are real ones, occasioned by sickness or unavoidable calamity. On the Sabbath, the register and account books of the office, and all the political papers are laid aside, and there is all the retirement and order of a private religious family. If the bell is rung, the porter goes to the door; and if company is in waiting, his only reply is, "We do not receive company on the Sabbath." If the individuals are not satisfied, and think theirs is a peculiar case, the agent is called, and usually learns that the supposed necessity is mere interest or convenience, and the carriage is dismissed.

The family devotions, which consist of reading the Bible, singing and prayer, are attended by nearly all the inmates of the house; and the religious exercises of the table are uniformly attended to. To show the general religious influence of the house, it is sufficient to say, that a large portion of the domestics have become hopefully pious during their residence in the family.

The character of the boarders, both permanent and transient, is such, that a seriously disposed stranger at once feels himself at home. All is free and social. Every one reads in the countenance of each guest, a brother and friend, to whom he can at once unbosom himself. In fact, there is more familiarity among the guests, without any of the formality of what is technically termed an "introduction," than there is between the members of the same church in our large cities, and all this without being regarded as impertinent.

In the rear of the Hotel, is the Marlboro' Chapel, a spacious and well-constructed Hall, capable of containing 2500 people. It is the place of worship of the Free church—an establishment, which, we pray, may bring home many who are now wandering from God.

Summary.

The tolls collected on the Pennsylvania Canals and Railroads, from the 31st of October last to the 4th inst., amounted to \$747,522 70. The tolls received at the Collector's office at Columbia, from the 1st of November last to the 18th inst., amounted to \$152,247 52.

The National Intelligencer states that Mr. Martinez, the Minister from Mexico, who has been for some time in New Orleans, has returned to Washington.

M'ALLISTER'S THERMOMETER.

No. 48 Chestnut Street.

	In doors, 12 o'clock.	Out-of-doors, 12 o'clock.
Aug. 14,	75½	81½
15,	77	83½
16,	79½	89½
17,	77	81
18,	76	76
20,	79	90

The late drought had had the effect of raising the price of corn. Sales of corn have been made in Baltimore at one dollar per bushel; being twenty five per cent. advance within a fortnight. Prime white Virginia wheat was sold on Monday at one dollar and sixty cents, and prime red at one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

The fourth annual fair of the Mechanics' Institute of New York, will be held on the 3d instant in Castle Garden. The profits arising from these exhibitions are to support a day school of a high character.

That of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, is to be opened on the 5th of November next, at the Masonic Hall.

When the engineer of the London and Birmingham Rail Road gave in his estimate, he put down the Kilsby tunnel at £70,000, or about \$350,000. The actual cost was £350,000, or \$1,750,000.

TENNESSEE BANKS.—The Nashville Whig of the 6th inst. says, that there is no doubt that the banks in that city will resume specie payments on or before the first of January next, and that that day would probably be fixed and officially announced on the return from the east of the Presidents of the Planters' and Union Banks.

The sale of Wyandott reservation is now in progress, at Marion, Ohio, at from 15 to 25 per cent. higher than those of a similar quality in April 1837. Notes of solvent banks and Treasury notes, are received in payment, by direction of the Indians who have the regulation of that matter. Most of the purchases that have been made, are with a view to actual settlement and cultivation.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN FRANCE.—The Minister of Public Instruction has presented to the King a report of the present state of primary education in France, from which it appears that in 1837, out of 35,280 communes, 29,613 were provided with schools. Of these, 26,370 were appropriated to Catholics, 563 to Protestants, 28 to Jews, and 2,352 to children of different religions. The total number of scholars was 1,949,830. There were 14,139 communal school-houses established, and 2,643 in process of building.

TWO FORTUNATE MEN.—Two Americans in New Brunswick, having discovered a mine of bituminous coal, a short time since, after ascertaining its extent and good quality, applied to the colonial government for the purchase. A grant was immediately conferred on them and their successors of all the mines, of every name and nature, in the entire colony of more than 287 square miles. Major Noah says, there can be no doubt but that this acquisition will enable the individuals to possess themselves of princely fortunes.

FROM PORTO RICO.—A letter received at Newburyport states that there was a revolt among the soldiers at St. Johns, about the 15th of July. The cause is said to be discontent with the new general. It is said that a plot was laid to take his life, but discovered previous to its being ripe.

Letters have also been received in this city from Havana, 28th July, which mention that troops had been sent from that city to aid in the suppression of the insurrectionary movement mentioned above.

The Charleston Mercury states that the Cotton crops on the southern side of the Island of Edisto, are so much burnt up by the excessive heat and want of rain, as to be almost destroyed.

The tolls on the Canals of New York, from the opening of the navigation up to July 22d, amount to six hundred and thirty-one thousand, three hundred and eighty-seven dollars, ninety-eight cents. During the same period last year, they amounted to four hundred and ninety thousand, one hundred and sixty-five dollars and eleven cents—one hundred and forty-one thousand, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents less than the present year.

The Burlington Herald of the 9th inst. states, that extensive fires have broken out in the pine districts of New Jersey, and that the extreme dry weather has caused their rapid increase. For one week they have raged, says that paper, commencing on the Martha Furnace tract, and sweeping over various sections of pine land and cedar swamp. While on Long Beach, last week, we could see this destroying element at the distance of many miles, casting a light as though a city were in flames. Owners of timber lands are busily employed firing against the consuming enemy. It is the greatest calamity of the kind ever known. From the neighborhood of Tuckerton to Burr's Mill, the country has been overrun at the last accounts. One hundred thousand dollars would not cover the damages already incurred.

From the New Orleans Courier.

The steam-ship Natchez, after making a voyage from New York, arrived here at daylight this morning, destined for the city of her name. She brought Key West papers to the 4th instant, but they contain no news.

The Natchez left New York, July 19th, and arrived at Key West on the 28th, where she put in to procure Liverpool coal, her own supply proving entirely unfit for her boilers. She was detained at Key West whilst a schooner, despatched to Havana for the purpose, returned with a cargo of Liverpool coal.

The Natchez left Key West on the 4th instant, and with proper fuel accomplished 11 miles per hour with ease. She is a staunch boat, resembling the Cuba in general appearance, (and was built by the same concern) her dimensions being on an enlarged scale.

The Natchez will leave for Natchez some time to-morrow.

OFFICERS OF THE CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.—Com-

- modore J. D. Elliott, Commander in Chief.
- Wm. Boerum, Esq. Commander.
- 1st Lieut. Oscar Bullus.
- 2d do. Chas. H. Blair.
- 3d do. Henry A. Steele.
- 4th do. Henry Darcanton.
- 5th do. Percival Drayton.
- 6th do. Bashrod W. Hunter.
- Acting Master—Wm. J. Muse.
- 2d do. do. Wm. S. Ringgold.
- Fleet Surgeon—B. Washington.
- Surgeon—Sam'l Barrington.
- Purser—J. N. Hamblen.
- Lt. of Marines—J. L. C. Hardy.
- Commodore's Secretary—Thos's Wells.
- Ass't Surgeon—D. C. McLeod.
- Passed Midshipman—E. Middleton.
- do. do. D. F. Dulany.
- Midshipmen—J. B. Carter, E. C. Anderson, A. H. Jenkins, E. Rogers, C. E. Fleming, Charles Wager, W. C. B. Porter.
- Boatswain—Robert Whitaker.
- Gunner—Thomas Riley.
- Carpenter—Fra's Sagu.
- Sail Maker—N. C. L'Hommidu.
- Passengers—Passed Midshipman Jas. L. Heap, and Mr. H. H. Kuhn, Mahon.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.—The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road is now open to the depot at Mr. Teachy's, 42 miles north of this, and the

cars run regularly hence to that point. Within three weeks, ten miles more will be thrown open to travellers, up to the Elizabeth road. The distance remaining to be completed, and now in a rapid state of progress, is 111½ miles. The bridge across Neuse river is ready for laying down the iron, and every hour is diminishing the distance to be travelled over in stages. The whole road from this to Tar River, (130 miles—and 17 south of Enfield) has been placed under contract; and some time in August, passengers will be carried from Enfield to Halifax in cars. The Company's new boat, *The Governor Dudley*, was launched in New York some time since, and may be expected in our waters by the middle of July. We presume *The Governor Dudley* will be immediately placed upon the line, to run in conjunction with the *North Carolina*, and the number of trips, per week, between this port and Charleston, will be thereby increased.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

The number of passengers who apply for seats in the conveyances of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road line, has increased so rapidly of late, that it is found impossible to accommodate all. The Company are now engaged in extending their facilities, and we trust that all who prefer this route may be speedily accommodated.

The Company have recently ordered six additional coaches and sixty horses. The new steamer, "The Governor Dudley," is hourly expected.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

The Virginia Mineral Springs are all overflowing with visitors. A letter from the Blue Sulphur Spring states that there were then at that place 250 strangers.

The President of the United States arrived at the White Sulphur Springs on the 4th instant, accompanied by his two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Poinsett, and Mr. John Barney.

We learn from the New Brunswick Fredonian that the connecting link between the Trenton and Philadelphia Rail Road and the New Jersey Rail Road, which now terminates at New Brunswick, will be completed before the close of the year, thus effecting an unbroken chain of rail-road communication from New York to Washington city.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be almost a total eclipse of the sun on the 18th September next in the United States. It will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States until that of May 26, 1854, which will also be annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be on the 7th August, 1864.

The rain fell so fast at Winchester, Virginia, on the 11th inst. as to inundate the lower parts of the town. The loss sustained is estimated at upwards of twenty thousand dollars.

A letter received at New Orleans confirms the statement of the new conspiracy at Havana, published from the Commercial Bulletin of that city. The object of the conspirators was to wrest the government of Cuba from the Queen and place it in the hands of Don Carlos; and was not caused by any dissatisfaction at the removal of Governor Tacón. Many arrests and executions had taken place.

Miscellany.

A NEW FAN.

The Mount Vernon Watchman relates an odd incident which happened not long since in Western Virginia. An old lady from the country purchased several articles in a drygood shop, and at last seeing a neatly painted and varnished bellows hanging by a post, inquired the name and use of the article. The clerk who by the way ought to have had his ears boxed, told her that it was a new fashioned fan, and regaled her with several puffs of the bellows in her face, at which she expressed her satisfaction, and purchased the new invention. The Mount Vernon print thus proceeds with the story:

"On the next day our informant, the minister, had an appointment to preach at a school-house in a neighboring county. The congregation being assembled, while the minister was in the act of reading the hymn, who should pop in but the old woman with her new fashioned fan, and having taken her seat, immediately commenced puffing away in good earnest. The congregation knew not what to make of it; some smiled and some looked astonished, but the ludicrous prevailed over everything else, and to such an extent, that the minister himself was obliged to stop reading, and to hand the book to his brother in the desk. After the usual preliminary services, he rose to preach, but there sat conspicuously the old lady with the bellows in front, a hand hold of each handle, the nose turned up towards her face, and with much self complacency, puffing the gentle breeze into her face. What to do or how to proceed he knew not, for he could not cast his eyes over the congregation without meeting with the old lady. At length, summoning resolution, and trying to feel the solemnity of the duty imposed upon him, he proceeded. He finished his discourse, but it cost him more effort than any before or since."

A GOOD OLD WOMAN.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, that there is now living in a hut, on the Washington canal, about two miles above Georgetown, a colored woman, who is known to be one hundred and fourteen years of age. She lives entirely alone, and gives as a reason for doing so that in all cases, where she has had any women live with her, she found they would drink spirituous liquors, and she preferred to stay by herself rather than have any one there that would get drunk. Her eye-sight is nearly gone, but still her mental faculties appear but a little impaired. A great many people from Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, go to see her with whom she freely converses about matters that, took place one hundred years ago. Her memory is said to be astonishing, recollecting things that happened when she was a child, equally as well as though they took place only a few days since.

A large book was lately discovered at a sale in London, which had been the property of Shakespeare thirteen years before his death. The volume bears date 1693, and contains the poet's name written by himself, and spelt *Shakspeare*, the mode insisted on by Malone.

The unwillingness of persons, above forty to remember facts and persons, with which and whom they were contemporary, has been happily called by a wit "the darkness of the middle ages."

We learn from the London Court Journal that a copy of Montaigne's Essays, by Florio, first edition, Shakspeare's copy, with his autograph, and in the original binding of 1603, was sold at Evan's rooms, on Tuesday the 15th ult. This was the greatest literary curiosity which had ever been sold. The only autographs which are known to exist are those attached to his will and two deeds respecting the mortgage and sale of a house. The volume was the property of the Rev. E. Patterson; he inherited it from his father, who resided at Smethwick, in Staffordshire, contiguous to the county which gave Shakspeare birth. The volume derives additional interest from the immortal bard having borrowed part of a scene from it in the Tempest. The first bidding was 76l., and the last 100l., by Mr. Pickering.

CRAVATS.—A Quebec correspondent of one of the papers here, states that the vice-queen, Countess Durham, held a levee there lately, and issued her orders that no gentleman should be permitted to appear at her balls in a black cravat.

And by so doing, the Countess of Durham has shown her good taste. No gentleman is dressed without a white cravat—a cravat we mean, for the white stock

is not a substitute. It was not until after the year 1825, that black stocks were tolerated in full dress in this city—and then only because it was understood that his majesty George IV., believing that he appeared better himself in a black than in a white cravat, allowed that article to be worn at court. But it was always vulgar, except as undress—and we are glad to find that the imperious law of fashion is about to banish the black stock from the drawing-room. The clergy, too!—for a year or two past, we have observed the black stock stealing into the pulpit! This will not answer, gentlemen. Of all places the pulpit is the last in which vulgarity should be tolerated.—*Com. Adv.*

TO SALT BUTTER.—Beat very well up together in a marble mortar, half a pound of common salt, 4 oz. of saltpetre, and 4 oz. of powdered loaf sugar. To every pound of newly-made butter (the milk being well drawn off by beating) put an ounce of the mixed powder; incorporate it well, and put the butter in pots for keeping. In about a month—not before—it will be fit for use; and it will continue for ten years as good as butter newly salted.

A new gun was exhibited at the last sitting of the Académie des Sciences, invented by Baron Huerteloup, so well known for his lithotritic and surgical discoveries. It is a self-priming percussion gun, furnished with a small leaden tube with fulminating powder, and placed under the barrel and the breach. A movement in the lock, which is very simple, cuts off a portion of this tube each time the gun is cocked, and puts it in contact with the charge. It is also provided with a spire tube of fulminating powder, which comes into action in case of any accident to the first. The action of the lock is perfectly secure from the action of all moisture, and the firing takes place with great rapidity.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Sales of Stocks this day, August 18—reported by the Board of Brokers.

\$5000 Draft on New York,	100½	par.
\$5000 Draft on Washington,	99½	
50 shares Kentucky Bank,	b 7 ds	94
15 do. Vicksburg,	87	
13 do. Grand Gulf,	87½	100
12 do. Norristown and Valley R.R.	26	
80 do. Girard Trust,	24	
\$1300 Lehigh Loan, 5's, 1840, 4 ds flat,	95	100
100 shares Del. and Hudson, 10 ds.	84½	100
50 do. Morris C. b 60 ds 10 p c dept	73	100

SECOND BOARD.

50 shares Vicksburg Bank, 20 ds s o	87
50 do. Vicksburg Bank, 30 ds b	88
8 do. Girard do.	53½
600 drafts on Baltimore,	99½

Review of the Philadelphia Market, for the week ending Saturday, August 18.

COAL.—There is still very little activity for anthracite at former rates, and the supplies are rather decreasing. A cargo of Pictou sold at 25c per bushel. **COFFEES.**—Prices have advanced full ¼ a cent per lb., and the demand is now active, with sales of 1500 bags St. Domingo at 8½ to 10 cents, and very superior 10½c; 1400 bags Laguayra 11 to 12½c—prime white at the latter price; 800 Rio at 10 to 10½, and 300 Cuba at from 9 to 11c, all at 4 to 6 mos. **COTTON.**—The demand has been mainly directed to the better qualities which support full rates. Sales of 175 bales Upland and Louisiana at 12½ a 13c; 300 Tennessee 10 to 10½, and 50 Alabama and Mississippi 11½ a 11¾, all on time. **FISH.**—Very few No. 1 Mackerel have yet arrived—sales of No. 2 at \$10 to 10 25; No. 3 \$5 50 to \$6 25 per barrel, according to quality. **FLOUR & MEAL.**—Supplies come in very steady, partly owing to the want of water in the small streams—sales of good brands, fresh ground flour, at \$7 50; old stock may be quoted at from \$5 75 for condemned to \$7 for sweet Flour—demand fair. Rye Flour—Sales at \$4 50, since at \$4 75 per barrel. Corn meal in barrels—sales at \$3 75; hds. 17d. **FRUIT.**—By auction yesterday 120 boxes good Sicily Oranges were taken at \$1 50 to \$2 per box, cash. **GRAIN.**—Supplies come forward slowly. A sale of good new crop Southern Wheat at \$1 58, and some very prime Virginia at \$1 65; some old Pennsylvania at \$1 35 for poor, and \$1 55 for good quality. Rye has advanced—sales of Pennsylvania at 95c to \$1. Corn—prices are receding, owing to the favorable weather; sales of southern yellow at 95½ to 93; white 91 cents, good round Pennsylvania, early in the week, at \$1 03 in store. To day 97c would be the highest rate. **OTS.**—cargo sales of southern at 41 to 42c per bushel—some Pennsylvania 35c. **MOLASSES.**—Sales of two cargoes of Trinidad and one of Havana to arrive, at prices not made public; good Trinidad in second hands is held at 37c.

PROVISIONS.—Beef is steady. Pork is rather higher—Mess was sold at \$22 50c23, and Prime \$17 per bbl.

Poetry.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

THE SLEET.

Awake, awake, the sun is up, awake and sally forth,
We've had a rain of jewelry, from out the frozen north;
The earth is robed in dazzling white, each tree is hung
With gems,
And diamonds in ten thousand shapes are hanging from
their stems.

Each bush and every humble shrub, with precious stones
is strung,
And all the purest, brightest things, by handfuls round are
flung;

The emerald! and the amethyst! the topazes! behold!
And here and there a ruby red, is sparkling in the cold.

The chrysolite and jasper see, and that bright Sardine
stone

The holy Patmos prophet saw, upon the heav'nly throne;
Here all the gold of Ophir shines, with all Golconda's
store,
And who could ever number up the countless myriads
more!

The holly, in its darkest green, with crimson fruit looks
gay,

Enchased in solid silver too, how rich is its display!
In green and gold the shaggy pine seems almost in a
blaze,

With all the sun's reflected light, yet softened to the gaze.

The cedar! ah, thou favor'd tree! in scripture it is told
They laid thee in the house of God, and cover'd thee with
gold!

But great as was King Solomon, he, nor the house he
made,

Was dress'd in such magnificence as thou hast here dis-
play'd!

The beech tree stands in rich array of long and shining
threads,

Its brittle boughs all bending low to earth their drooping
heads,

And now and then some broken limb comes crashing from
on high,

And showering down a world of gems that sparkle as they
fly.

The lofty oak—the hundred limb'd Briareus of the trees!
Spreads out his pond'rous icy arms, loud cracking in the
breeze,

And as the rous'd up lion 'shakes the dew-drops from his
mane,'
So does the woodland monarch shake his crystals o'er the
plain.

But time would fail to tell of all that bright and starry
host

The north wind brings 'to witch the world' from out the
realms of frost:

The meaneft thing—the most deform'd—the dry and sap-
less bough,

The bramble rude, the rugged thorn, are pure and spotless
now.

Ye counsellors of earth! come forth, ye princes who have
gold!

Your diadems, ye kings! bring here—the jewell'd crowns
ye hold;

Come woman, in thine ornaments, in all their costly sheen,
And let them be the loveliest ones that ever graced a
queen!

This grass that's trodden under foot, this weed with branch-
ing arms,

Thus glittering in the morning sun, bath'd in the dew's
charms;

Then cast your baubles vile away, and bend in solemn
thought

To Him who hath this gorgeous scene from storm and
tempest wrought.

Yet this fair pageant soon must fade before the breath of
noon;

And by the fiat from on high, your wealth shall fade as
soon.

Oh, lay not worthless riches up, which 'moth and rust'
assail,

But those which at the Judgment Day, through Christ,
will then avail.

What though the sun so soon must melt this frostwork
and its forms,

He speaks them into life again, who rides amid the storms;
So, 'in the twinkling of an eye,' at his last trumpet dead,
Our bodies, fashioned gloriously, shall rise up from the
dead.

The sun goes up his destined way—how few do heed my
calls!

In tears the vision melts away, 'the baseless fabric' falls.
I too, could shed some tears, alas! that this sweet scene
is pass'd;

For scenes as sweet, it brings to mind, which fled away
as fast.

NUGATOR.

* Job, chapter 3.

THE HUMAN PANTHER.

The Peoria Register,—a paper which frequently
instructs and amuses us with anecdotes connected with
the settlement of the western country, furnishes us
with the following sketch which, it says, was related
by a gentleman of great respectability, living near the
spot where the circumstances occurred:—

"In the latter part of that bloody tragedy which
spread dismay throughout this part of the State, there
were about nine hundred Indians encamped on the Il-
linois river, opposite to the present town site of La
Salle, composed principally of the Iroquois tribe. They
had always maintained a friendly intercourse with the
whites in the vicinity, and had manifested a great par-
tiality for one in particular. This was 'old Myers,'
a perfect prototype of Cooper's trapper. This state was
the fifth in which he had erected his hut in advance of a
white population. He had of course acquired more of the
habits of the Indians than of civilized men, and was
famously known among them as 'The Panther'—a
title which he had acquired from them, by a daring
exploit in killing an animal of that name, when lead-
ing them in one of their wild hunts. At the period re-
ferred to, these Indians rallied under the Black Hawk
standard, and were committing many depredations upon
the settlers in the vicinity. When repulsed, they
did not hesitate to wantonly murder their former friends
and companions. About the cabin of the Panther,
nearly a hundred settlers had come in for the safety
of their wives and children, placing them under his
protection. But among the victims of savage barbarity,
there happened to be a brother-in-law of the Pan-
ther, with his wife and three children. Herein they
committed an unpardonable outrage upon the family of
their ancient friend and demi-savage. When the sad
tidings of their cruel fate reached the garrison, the
Panther was seen clothing himself in battle array.

With his rifle, his tomahawk and scalping knife, in
open day he silently bent his steps to the Indian quar-
ters, about one mile distant. Fearlessly he marched
into the midst of the savage band, levelled his rifle at
the head chief present, and deliberately killed him on
the spot. He then severed the lifeless head from its
trunk, and held it up by the hair before the awe-struck
multitude, exclaiming, 'You have murdered my brother,
his wife, and their three little ones, and now I have
killed your chief. I am now even with you; but,' he
added, 'every one of you that is found here to-morrow
morning at sunrise, is a dead Indian.' All this was
accomplished by the Panther without the least molesta-
tion. They knew that he would take vengeance for
their deed of blood—and silently acknowledged the
justice of the daring act. He then bore off the head
in triumph to his cabin. The next morning not an In-
dian could be found in all that region. They left for-
ever their homes and their dead, and that part of the
state has not been molested by them since.

A few weeks since, this veteran of eighty winters
sold his claim, and caparisoned with the same hunting

shirt and weapons which he wore when he killed the
chief, started for Missouri. After travelling a few
days, he returned and asked permission to give his
"grand yell." The gentleman to whom he had sold
the land, giving his assent, he gave a long, loud and
shrill whoop, that made the welkin ring for miles
around. "Now," said he, "my blessing is on the land
and on you; your ground will always yield an abun-
dant, and you will always prosper." Again he took
up his march for a new home in the wilderness where
he could enjoy the happiness of solitude, undisturbed
by social ties.

From the Alexandria Gazette.
EDITORIAL WRITINGS.

A few days ago the National Intelligencer had some
sensible remarks on the subject of editing a paper.
One idea expressed has frequently struck us with great
force. Many people estimate the ability of a newspa-
per, and the industry and talents of its editor, by the
variety and quantity of editorial matter which it con-
tains. Nothing can be more fallacious. It is compara-
tively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out, daily,
columns of words—words, upon any and all subjects.
His ideas may flow in "one weak, washy, everlasting
flood," and his command of language may enable him to
string them together like bunches of onions; and yet
his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. But
what is the labor, the toil of such a man, who dis-
plays his "loaded matter" ever so largely, to that im-
posed upon the judicious, well-informed editor, who
exercises his vocation with an hourly consciousness of
its responsibilities and its duties, and devotes himself to
the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity
that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a hu-
mane physician upon a patient—without regard to show
or display! Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a
paper, is but a small portion of the work. The indus-
try is not even shown there. The care, the taste, the
time employed in selecting is far more important—and
the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selec-
tions than by any thing else; and that, we all know, is
half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought
to be estimated, and his labors understood and appre-
ciated, by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—
its temper—its manner—its uniform, consistent course
—its principles—its aims—its manliness—its courtesy
—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve all these, as
they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the
time and attention of any man. If to this be added the
general supervision of the newspaper establishment,
which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is
how they can find time, or "head-room," to write at
all!

DUTIFUL WIDOW.

The clerk of a large parish, not five miles from
Bridgenorth, Salop, perceiving a female crossing the
churchyard in a widow's garb, with a watering can and
bundle, had the curiosity to follow her, and he discover-
ed her to be Mrs. —, whose husband had not long
been interred. The following conversation took place:
'Ah! Mrs. —, what are you going to do with your
watering can?' 'Why, Mr. P., I have begged a
few hayseeds, which I have in my bundle, and am going
to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have
brought a little water with me, to make them spring.'
The clerk replied: 'You have no occasion to do so, as
grass will soon grow upon it.' 'Ah! Mr. P., that
may be; but do you know my poor husband, who now
lies here, made me promise him on his death bed I
would never marry again till the grass had grown over
his grave; and having had a good offer made me, I
dunna wish to break my word, or be kept as I am.'

RESPONSIBILITY OF MOTHERS.—We take the follow-
ing affecting passage from a letter in the Commercial
Advertiser, concerning the execution of young Baron
at Rochester.

"Last evening however, he relented, confessed his
guilt and acknowledged the justice of the sentence,
and I am told charged upon his mother the first cause
of his transgressions, alleging that the first important
act within his recollection was the stealing of a few
shillings, which came to the knowledge of his mother,
who instead of correcting approved the act."

FEEDING INFANTS.—A young lady with whom we
are acquainted gave birth lately to her first child.—
The little one was about a fortnight old when we asked
a lady how it and the young mother were. 'The
mother is doing well,' she answered, 'but the child is
very cross; and indeed it is not to be wondered at, for
they are all so pleased, they seem hardly to know what
they are about. The mother feeds it, the sister feeds
it, and then the grandmother feeds it, and then the
nurse feeds it, and thus they make the child ill.' Our
friend was right. We should like to have shown the
young lady the stomach of a new born infant now in our
museum. It would not hold more than three table
spoons full, and yet they were trying to cram food down
the little innocent's throat by teaspoonfuls.—N. Y. Med-
ical Examiner.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE SEASON.

Judging from the statements in the newspapers, the
past season has been highly favorable to the growth
and harvesting of WHEAT in all, or nearly all, the
great wheat-growing regions of our country. The
supply of this valuable product, therefore, may be con-
sidered as abundant for the home supply and affording
a large surplus for exportation. The price of wheat
flour, we should think, will, for the year to come, bear
a fairer proportion with that of other things than
during the year that has just passed, and prove less
onerous to the poorer classes of the purchasers. The
crop of RYE may be set down as considerably below
an average yield. In this country, and surrounding
sections, we do not suppose it exceeds an average half
crop, owing, principally, to mildew, rust, blight, or what-
ever it may be called. The first crop of HAY we
should judge to be good and well secured; but as to
the second crop and pasturage, the disappointment and
loss must be very considerable, owing to its almost
total destruction by one of the severest "spells" of heat
and drought that this section of the country has ever
experienced. Oats, potatoes, and other vegetables have
all, of course, suffered severely from the same cause,
and must be scarce and of inferior quality. But the
greatest loss of all, occasioned by the drought, is in the
great diminution of the CORN crop. This grain has
become so extensively cultivated and enters so largely
into the sustenance of both man and beast, that its
value is, perhaps, not exceeded by that of any other
agricultural product of this part of the country. It
cannot, we think, exceed one half, or one third of a
crop this year, as a large proportion of it is irretrievably
lost for the want of rain. Upon the whole, therefore,
we doubt whether the surplus products of this coun-
try will exceed much, if any, the amount sent to market
last year, though it will still, probably, be very con-
siderable, and certainly demands of every thankful
heart the homage of unbounded gratitude to the
Source of all good, who has given us enough and to
spare.—Chambersburg Whig.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Culture of the mind.—You know well that one piece
of land, a garden for instance, yields vastly more than
another piece of ground of equal natural fertility. And
you know equally well that one man abounds more in
knowledge and usefulness, than another to whom
nature has been alike bountiful. It is culture—
industry and perseverance of man exerted in one case
and not in the other, that produces the marked
contrast in both. The cultivator is sure to be rewarded
in his harvests, for the care and labor which he bestows
upon his soil—and the reward is no less certain to him
who devotes his leisure hours to the culture of his
mind. The soil administers to our animal wants.
Knowledge not only greatly assists in supplying these

wants, but is the primary source of intellectual wealth,
which dollars alone cannot give—and when consorted
with good habits, tends to refine, elevate and distin-
guish men above their fellows. Talents is not heredi-
tary. You will see, on looking around, that most of the
distinguished men of our country have sprung from
humble and obscure parentage. They are indebted
for present distinction to the culture which they have
bestowed on their minds. The road to usefulness and
the honorable distinction is equally open to you, and the
time has arrived when you must decide whether you
will compete for the noble prize.

If you wish to be prosperous in your business—to
know and profit by the improvements of the age, culti-
vate your mind, for this is the great labor-saving ma-
chine. If you wish to see your children intelligent,
thriving and respected, teach them by example, to
cultivate the mind. If you would be useful to your
friends and merit the confidence and esteem of your
neighbors seek early to qualify yourselves for the
duties of social life, by the culture of the mind. If you
aspire to intellectual enjoyments which flow from the
study of the material world—from the order, harmony
and beauty which meet us in every walk, in the mani-
fold and wonderful works of the Creator, cultivate the
mind. In fine, if you would prosper in your business,
your family, and in society, cultivate your mind.

But knowledge is not always wisdom, and therefore,
be as scrupulous in regard to your studies, as you are
in regard to the seed which you sow; and the mind is as
you will reap whatever you sow; and the mind is as
liable to be cumbered with weeds as is the soil. Read,
therefore, whatever tends to instruct you in your
business, to establish you in good habits, and to fit you
for the responsible duties of life. Acquaint yourselves
with the inventions and improvements of modern art.
Make yourselves acquainted with the general facts of
science, with the wondrous laws by which the Almighty
governs all these around us; and with the endless illus-
trations of laws, in the world and all its parts. The facts
of natural history will afford abundant matter for agree-
able and useful knowledge. The plants, the animals, the
minerals, the soils of our country and other countries—
the changes of the seasons—the make and composition
of all that surrounds you duly observed and made the
subject of reading, of conversation and of reflection,
will at once store your mind, and raise your ideas of
the wisdom and goodness of Him who formed you such
as you are. Temperance, self-government, moderation,
avoidance of all abuse of the body, are written in the
very make of the body itself. And it will hence plain-
ly appear, that when our Maker says, abstain from all
impurity, he does but say, "Do thyself no harm." Who
aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who
aims at mediocrity will fall short of it.—Yankee Far-
mer.

PROFITABLE FARMING.

The New York Times states, that last year a farmer
living on Long Island received \$900 for the produce of
a raspberry plantation of one acre, the labor on which
cost him \$153—leaving a clear profit of 747. The
same individual sold off another acre's produce to the
amount of \$440—the labor on which cost him \$146—
leaving a clear profit of \$294. Another individual,
says the Times, a Long Island Farmer, last year cleared
\$2040 from five and a half acres of land.

The above instances of successful husbandry, remind
us of something which farmers are generally too apt
to forget—it is, that a little land well tilled, or judi-
ciously set apart for the most marketable crops, is of
vastly more value than a great farm half cultivated,
or whose owner has fallen too desperately in love with
corn and potatoes, to the neglect of other equally valu-
able and more profitable crops.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

DESCRIPTION AND USES OF THE ASPHALTE
OF SEYSSSEL.

The following observations on the origin and uses of
the Asphalt of Seyssel are submitted for consideration,
with a view of correcting a prevalent opinion, that, be-
cause the material is called Asphalt, it must neces-
sarily be a Petroleum, or Pitch.

When the calcareous substance was first discov-
ered at Pyramont, a mountain on the eastern side of
the Jura, on the right bank of the river Rhone, and
one league north of the town of Seyssel, the name of
Asphalt was suggested by its intimate combination
with Asphaltum and other bituminous substances with
pure Carbonate of Lime.

The natural combination of the Carbonate of Lime
and the Bitumen is absolutely perfect in the Asphalt
of Seyssel; while in every manufactured article, the
calcareous particles are merely enclosed by pitch, the
chalk is consequently amalgamated, the composition is
thus rendered susceptible to the extremes of heat and
cold, and has failed whenever tried.

Of the numerous arguments for the superiority of
the Asphalt of Seyssel, over every thing that can be
manufactured bearing a like name, the following are
submitted for attention.

One of the best qualities of the Asphalt of Seyssel
consists in the large proportion of the calcareous mat-
ter to the bitumen, being about 83 to 27, while the com-
bination effected by artificial means has never exceed-
ed 60 of chalk to 40 of bitumen. The quantity of bi-
tumen to be used should be the smallest that can be,
to hold the chalk perfectly in combination; the manu-
factured article therefore contains more than it should,
and will consequently expand in summer, and contract
in winter.

The Asphalt of Seyssel is preferable to all other
bituminous compositions yet discovered, by reason, first,
of the peculiar quantity of the bitumen, and next by
its intimate combination with the chalk. The bitumen,
with which the Asphalt is impregnated, though now
mineral, is supposed, like coal, to be of vegetable origin,
and to have assumed its present form by the operation
of subterranean heat, through a long course of ages.
There is a great variety in bitumens arising out of the
difference of the resins of the wood by which they are
produced. This is particularly observed in varnishes,
which are more or less brilliant or elastic, according
to the species of resin from which they are made; thus
the varnish obtained from the larks in China cannot
be imitated, because we have not the resin which is
to be found in that country only. So also the various
coal mines differ in quality, and although the com-
bination of coal is intimately known to chemists, no
attempt has yet succeeded in producing coal by any
artificial process. The same reason will apply, as to
any attempt to manufacture a combination like that of
the Asphalt of Seyssel.

From its elasticity, ductility, tenacity, resistance to
damp, and being altogether unaffected by the weather,
the Asphalt of Seyssel must be considered as one of
the greatest and most useful discoveries of modern
times. Among the various uses to which it can be
applied, the following may be enumerated.

For foot pavement in the streets, vaults, kitchens,
passages, and in all places where it is necessary to ex-
clude humidity, or to prevent the ravages of noisome
animals or reptiles; for barn floors, piggeries, stalls
of stables, farm yards, the lining of common sewers, the
floors of churches. In the approach to houses, car-
riages may run on it with impunity; when applied in
lien of gravel for walks, vegetation ceases, they be-
come dry, and the expense of re-gravelling is saved.

It forms, with coarse gravel, an excellent concrete,
when the ground is considered doubtful for building on;
it can also be used with much advantage as mortar or
a cement in building foundations.

*On being laid down, it immediately becomes imper-
vious to damp. To take it up for laying pipes, it is only
necessary to cut out as large a piece as requisite with a
hot instrument, throw it into the cauldron, and re-melt it,
which is done without loss; it can be used a second time
without any further expense than that of the mere labor.

It is applied for the roofing of buildings, and for
covering the arches of railways or tunnels. It may
also be used as cement or mortar in the construction of
arches. On bricks being dipped in the mastic, their
pores are filled up, and so rendered impervious to wet.
On being laid on the tops of external brick work, it
renders coping stones unnecessary; and keeps the water
from the interior of the wall. For lining tanks or cis-
terns, or for any other hydraulic purposes. It is the
best cement that can be used for docks, breakwaters,
or walls built for resistance against the encroachments
of the sea.

The mountain from whence the Asphalt is taken
consists of blocks of stone, which are conveyed to the
place where they are intended to be used, and are there
reduced to powder; 93 parts of which are put into a
cauldron, with 7 parts of mineral pitch, and exposed
for a long time to a heat of upwards of 600 degrees of
Fahrenheit. The substance thus produced is used in
as great a state of fusion as it is possible to reduce it
to.

In a few minutes after it is laid down it becomes
so hard, that at a temperature of more than 100 degrees
of Fahrenheit, it will receive no impression; it never-
theless retains a certain degree of elasticity, by which
it adapts itself (or yields) without breaking, to all the
motions which the masonry, or roof, &c. where it is ap-
plied, undergoes. During the process of preparation,
and when complete, it does not produce any disagree-
able effluvia, while in all artificial compositions the
smell is of a most offensive nature. Water placed in
tanks or cisterns made of the mastic, retains its origi-
nal sweetness and purity. For many years its uses
were confined to Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles,
and to the immediate neighborhood of the mountain.—
In these places it was used for pavements, and for roofs
of houses, and altho' in 8 degrees warmer latitude than
London, the original specimens remain perfect. At
Fort l'Ecluse, in the vicinity of the mountain, a small
building covered with it, and exposed to the cold of
forty Swiss winters, still continues in a perfect state of
repair. This mastic has occasionally been used for the
last fourteen years at Paris for the roofs of buildings,
but was only introduced as pavement about four years
ago, the first attempt being on Pont Royale in that city;
on this bridge, over which it has been calculated that
twenty-five millions of persons have passed since the
work was completed, the mastic has endured longer
than the curbstone, the former showing no signs of
wear, while the latter is reduced nearly half an inch.
Stables on the Quai d'Orsay paved with it, show no
marks of the horses shoes, although used as cavalry
barracks for more than three years.

In the years 1832, 1833, and 1834, this mastic was,
with equal success employed in the constructions of
the fortifications of Vincennes, where the vibrations
occasioned by the discharge of large pieces of artillery
have had no effect upon it. When, upon a late occa-
sion, the front wall gave way, the mastic elongated
nearly an inch. It has also been successfully employ-
ed for some years in the military constructions at Douai,
Besancon, Bourbonne les Bains, Grenoble, and Lyons.
In the last mentioned city, all the covering of the roofs
and the interior of the new forts have been constructed
with it. At the barracks at Douai, the application of it
exceeds 4840 square yards.

UNITED STATES ASPHALTE OF SEYSSSEL
COMPANY.

Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Directors
held in London, on the 4th July, 1838.

Resolved, That Mr. Strickland, the engineer of the
company, be authorized to sell and assign to any party
or parties in the United States, or to any company to be
established in the city of Philadelphia, the sole and
exclusive privilege and uncontested patent right now
vested in this company, for the use within the bound-
aries of the State of Pennsylvania, of the Asphalt
rock from the mines of Seyssel, in Pyramont.

That this company will engage to furnish to the
Philadelphia company, or to such party or parties to
whom the privilege or right set forth in the preceding
article, may be assigned, with the Asphalt rock on
conditions similar to those specified in their own con-
tract with Messrs. Coignet & Co. viz:

The United States Asphalt of Seyssel Co. will en-
gage to furnish during any year, double the quantities
which the said parties or company will at the com-
mencement of the year bind and engage themselves to
take.

That the price of the Asphalt rock shall be from
145 to 150 francs per ton, delivered at Marseilles. If
delivered at Philadelphia, the charges of freight and
other attendant expenses are to be added; but, this
company are not desirous of engaging to deliver the
rock at any port in the United States, and would prefer
the contract to be limited to the delivery at Marseilles.

That the payment of the purchase money be made
by instalments, as follows: One half the purchase
money to be paid on the signature of the contract, the
remaining half to be paid by equal instalments in bills
of six and twelve months from date. That whenever
the said parties or company in Pennsylvania shall re-
quire any supply of Asphalt rock, their orders for the
same on this company in London, shall be accompanied
by good bills for one half of the amount, and that the
remainder be paid for in bills not exceeding sixty days,
to run from the date of delivery.

That the contracting parties in Pennsylvania shall
give notice of the quantity they engage to take within
the respective years, in the following manner: For the
year commencing the 5th of April, 1838, and ending
on the 5th of April, 1839, such notice to be given on
or before the 1st day of December, 1838. For each
and every following year, such notice to be given on
or before the 5th day of October in each year.

That all pieces of Asphalt which may be laid down
as proof pieces, must be paid for, if approved, within a
period not to exceed six months.

That Mr. Strickland be authorized to form similar
contracts for the States of New York, Maryland, Mas-
sachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,
Louisiana, and Kentucky.

Mr. Strickland announces to the public of Philadel-
phia, that 100 tons of Asphalt rock is now on the way
from Havre to New York, and that all the necessary
tools and implements for working this material will ar-
rive in Philadelphia in the course of a few weeks, and
that an office and depot is fitting up in Union street,
between Front and Second street, for the purpose of
preparing and exhibiting specimens of its character
and utility.

NEW AND IMPORTANT SUBSTITUTE FOR
WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

We have lately had submitted to us a very ingeni-
ous discovery made by a gentleman of the name of
Woon, the full influence of which, on the arts and man-
ufactures of the country, it is difficult at this moment
to foresee. The new art for which Mr. W. has taken
out a patent, is called Metallic Relief of Engraving, and
will, it is believed, in a great degree, supersede wood
engraving; the advantages of wood engraving, as is
well known, are the comparative cheapness of printing,
and the facility it affords of taking impressions from
the engraving block, along with the letter press at one
operation, and without much additional expense. The
while all advantages are believed to be in common be-
tween the new and the old method, the great cost of
engraving is saved by Mr. Woon's discovery. The
new process may be thus briefly described:—Prepared
the plaster of Paris, laid on a smooth surface of metal, is
the material on which the artist etches the subject he

†From its extensive application to this purpose in
France, it has been ascertained to be anti-electric. It is not
inflammable; it will only melt at the high temperature of
600 degrees of Fahrenheit, and then runs like molten metal.

‡A Bazaar, the roof of which was covered with it, adjoin-
ing a large house that was burnt at Bordeaux, did not suffer
the least, though all sorts of ignited materials fell upon it.

§The footway on the Pont Morand, at Lyons, was cov-
ered with this mastic in 1827, and it is now as perfect as
when laid down, though the most frequented bridge in that
populous city.

proposes to have engraved, with a steel point, as it were,
and this drawing or etching is at once cast in metal.—
It must be obvious that the time occupied for producing a
design by this method, barely exceeds that required by
the artist to sketch with his pencil on the block of wood
previous to its being put into the hands of the engraver,
so that nearly the whole labor and expense of en-
graving the design on the block is saved. Wood en-
gravings, too, cannot be executed on a large scale;
whereas, by this process, reliefs may be obtained of
any size. Another great advantage is, that the design
does not require to be reversed, as in ordinary engrav-
ing, but is drawn the same way as it is afterwards to
appear, which renders this method particularly applica-
ble to works in which writing occurs, as maps, plans
&c. The method is applicable to all relief work, in-
cluding the block employed for the printing of cotton,
silk, paper hangings, &c. We are not however, so
fascinated with this new art, as to be without some mis-
givings as to the possibility of its rivaling wood en-
gravings in certain effects. Mr. W's arrangements
for undertaking works will shortly be completed, when
we shall have an opportunity of testing its power, and
our readers shall judge for themselves.—New Haven
Herald.

HOW TO PREVENT THE DRY ROT.

Dry rot is a misnomer. This disease in timber ought
to be designated a decomposition of wood by its own
internal juices, which have become vitiated for a want
of a free circulation of air. If you rear a piece of tim-
ber newly cut down in an upright position in the open
air, it will last for ages. Put another piece of the same
tree into a house, where there is no access to the fresh
air, and ere long it will be decomposed. But should
you have painted the piece of wood which you have
placed in an upright position, it will not last long;
because, the paint having stopped up its pores, the in-
creased juices have become vitiated, and have caused
the wood to rot. Nine times in ten is wood painted
too soon. The upright unpainted posts in the houses of
our ancestors, though exposed to the heats of summer
and the blasts of winter, have lasted for centuries,
because the pores of the wood were not closed by any
external application of tar or paint, and thus the wood
had an opportunity of drying up gradually. If, how-
ever, you admit a free circulation of the air to the timber,
which is used in a house, (no difficult matter,) and ab-
stain from painting timber till it is perfectly seasoned,
you will never suffer from what is called the dry rot.
And if the naval architect, by means of air holes in the
gunwale of a vessel, (which might be closed in bad
weather,) could admit a free circulation of air to the
timbers, and if he could also abstain from painting or
doing with turpentine, &c., its outer wood would suffer